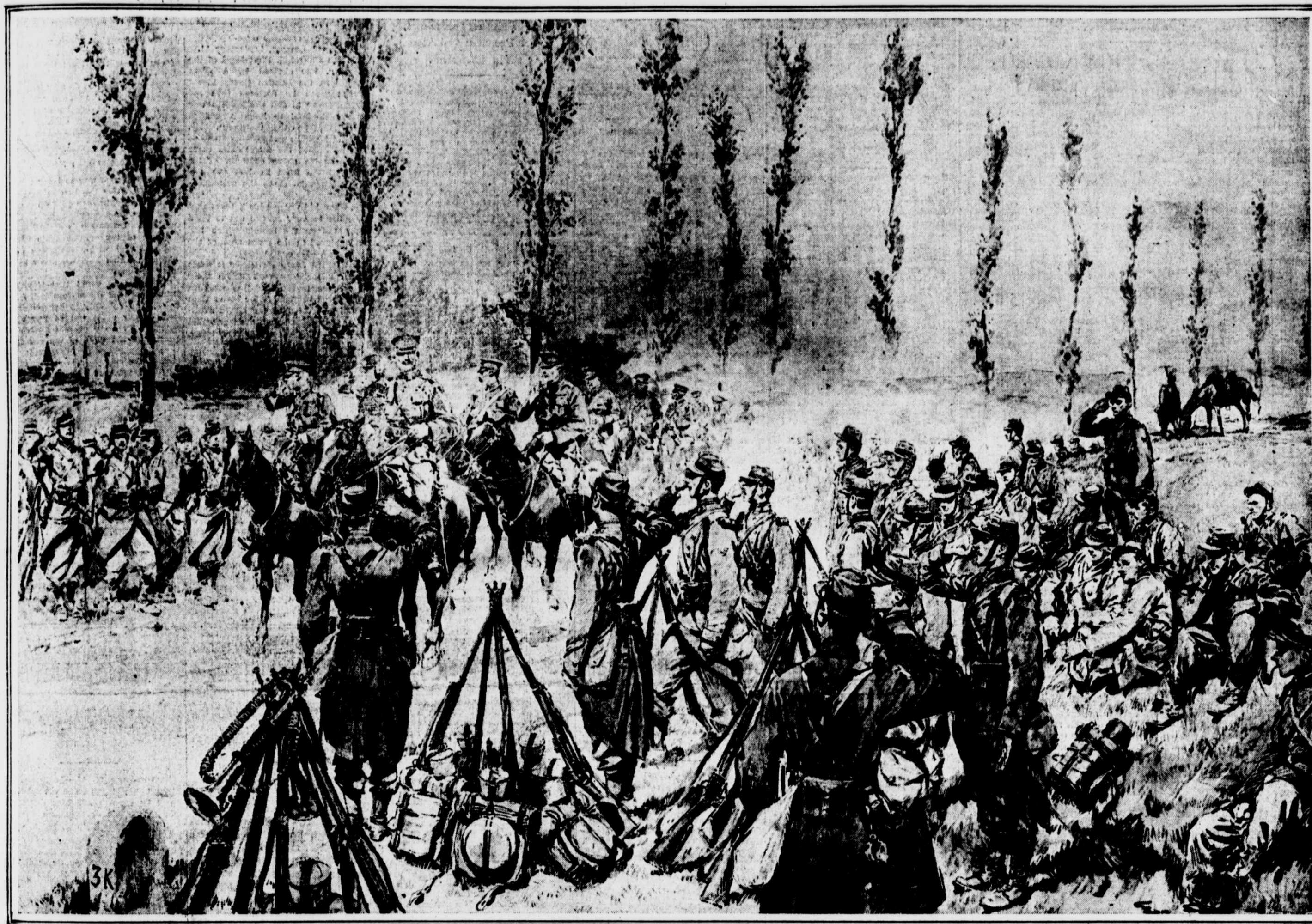


GERMAN RIGHT AND CENTRE BOTH IN RETREAT BEFORE ALLIES; FORCED TO ABANDON WOUNDED---BRITISH CAPTURE 11 CANNON



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FRENCH SOLDIERS, HALTED AT ROADSIDE, SALUTING A PASSING BRITISH GENERAL

TURKEY'S SHIFT OF POLICY HELD A FORERUNNER OF WAR AND A MENACE TO AMERICANS

Move Regarded as an Attempt to Force
Moslem Uprisings--Turkish Amba-
sador Explains His "Interviews"
at Wilson's Request

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The abruptness by the Turkish Government of all the capitulations under which citizens of the great Powers enjoyed certain special privileges in the Ottoman Empire was regarded here to-day as one of the most serious developments that have yet occurred in the upheaval of Europe.

As viewed here, the action of Turkey constitutes a menace to the rights and interests of American citizens and other Christians in that country.

In some quarters this latest development was regarded as the forerunner of Turkish participation in the war. The rescinding of the capitulations is viewed both as a step for the solidification of Mohammedans in support of a movement to throw off the domination of the great Powers, and as the possible issue upon which Turkey will engage in the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

possessions in Africa and in British India.

It is certain, however, that if the fanatical spirit is called into play by the Young Turks in support of their efforts to throw off the influence of the Powers Italy will engage in war against Turkey, while Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania will renew their coalition against the Turk and in defence of Christianity.

There is little doubt that the interests of the American citizens in Turkey, estimated to number about 30,000, will be jeopardized by the action of the Ottoman Government. Officials of the State Department to-day were engaged in a study of the relations of the United States with Turkey in an endeavor to ascertain just what changes will be effected in the status of Americans and their properties in case the revocation of the capitulations becomes an accomplished fact.

The opinion at present is that the effect of the accomplishment of Turkey's announced purpose will be to place in a state of uncertainty the interests

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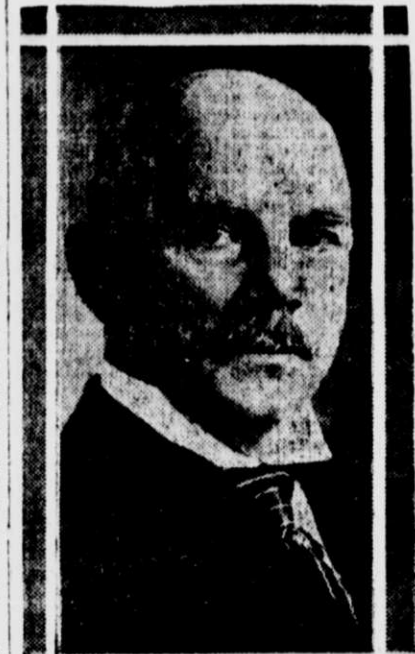
CHAR. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.
31 E. 25th St. Complete office outfitter.—46c.

Paris Censor Cuts Talk by U.S. Envoy

Interview Given by Mr. Sharp
Alleged to Have Caused
Unpleasantness.

By Cable to the Editor of THE SUN.
PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Sharp interview which was censored by the Government completely destroys his influence. It will be a calamity if he is not withdrawn.

The person who sent the foregoing cable



William G. Sharp.

is well known to THE SUN and is one of the leading Americans in Paris. Efforts to communicate with THE SUN's Paris office have as yet been unavailing, prob-

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE—It is officially announced from Paris that both the German centre and right wing are retreating. The allies have pushed the Germans back on the left wing from thirty-seven to forty-seven miles. The German troops are retreating toward Compiègne and Soissons. The British succeeded in capturing 1,500 prisoners, eleven guns and a large quantity of transports. Considerable bodies of infantry were found hiding in the woods, having been left behind owing to the rapid withdrawal of the German forces. The Germans are still holding their line in Argonne.

RUSSIA—The Russians admit that their advance guard in East Prussia has been forced to retire to a new defensive position to meet an attack by a large German army which has just arrived from the west. In Galicia they report the capture of two towns, Suczawa and Hatna, the latter fifty miles south of Czernewitz. The Cossacks have captured Frampol, forty miles south of Lemberg.

BELGIUM—Germans are withdrawing their forces from northern Belgium

and hurrying them south. The Belgians are attacking them and inflicting heavy loss. The German lines of communication, according to report, are in danger of raids against them by Belgian and British troops.

GERMANY—A despatch from Rotterdam says that all the barges on the Rhine have been converted into hospitals for serious cases so that only the slightly wounded may be among the people of the towns. The Kaiser and the German General Staff are in Luxembourg. A French or Belgian aviator dropped four bombs near them and now they are guarded at night by an aeroplane patrol with searchlights.

GREAT BRITAIN—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill yesterday sent a telegram to a recruiting meeting in Dundee in which he said that the only sure way for the British Empire to win the war is to put on the Continent and to maintain there an army of at least 1,000,000 men. This force, he said, must be steadily increased until within eight or nine months Sir John French will be the leader of at least twenty-five army corps.

Mr. Sharp has fallen into the bad graces of the French Government.

William G. Sharp of Ohio was nominated by President Wilson on June 12 to succeed Myron T. Herrick as United States Ambassador at Paris. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate and Mr. Sharp left for Paris on August 26. On his arrival there it was decided, in view of the war situation and the part of the relief of stranded Americans, that Mr. Sharp should not supersede the Ambassador for the present. Meanwhile he is acting merely in an advisory capacity and "learning the ropes" preparatory to presenting his credentials.

Mr. Sharp is a wealthy retired manufacturer and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, where he was serving his third term when selected for the diplomatic post. He is 55 years old.

ALLIES PUSH GERMANS BACK MANY MILES NORTH OF PARIS, TAKING FLAG AND PRISONERS

Kaiser's Troops Retreating Toward
Compiègne and Soissons--French
Beat Enemy on 55 Mile Sezanne-
Revigny Battle Line

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 11.

The following official communique was issued at 11:10 P. M.:

FIRST—On our left wing our success continues. Our advance has continued north of the Marne and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne. The Germans left behind for us a considerable quantity of supplies, wounded and prisoners. We captured another flag.

The British army took eleven cannon, an important lot of supplies and from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.

[Soissons is only twenty miles from Laon, the French fortress captured by the Germans some days ago. It is about sixty-five miles north northeast of Paris and thirty-five miles west of Reims, the fortress which also was captured by the Germans last week. It is in the Department of the Aisne. Compiègne is in the Department of the Oise and on the river of that name, fifty-two miles almost directly north from Paris.]

SECOND—At the centre the enemy retreated along the whole front between Sezanne and Revigny-sur-l'Arnaie. In Argonne the Germans have not as yet retreated. Despite our troops' splendid effort during